WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,	$11 00
Ten, do. do. do.	20 00
Twenty, do. do. do.	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 40-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
Ap17, 1846 31

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MITCHELL'S
POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.
A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has taken the above commodious HOTEL, near the Rail Road Depot, and near the Commission Store of Messrs. G. P. & R. H. Grant, which he has thoroughly furnished, in the best of style, for the accommodation of transient and regular Boarders. Every attention will be paid in order to give satisfaction to those who may be kind enough to patronize him.

His BAR is furnished with the best of Liquors, and *strict order observed.*

☞ Terms moderate. RICH'D BROTHERS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 10, 1346. 43-3m

Medical Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers having entered into a Medical Co-partnership, the practice of the profession, in all its branches, will henceforth be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of McREE & MEARES. The latter will attend to calls from the country, as well as in town.

JAMES F. McREE, Sen.,
JOHN L. MEARES.
May 22, 1846 36-tf

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by
130, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

20,000 BACK and front streaker Brick, for sale by
E J LUTTERLOH.

Just Received
AT
R. R. Nixon & Co.'s
CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,
UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.
Gooseberry;
Apple;
Grape;
Currant;
Black Currant.

Preserves.
Quinces;
Plums;
Grapes;
Cranberries;
Cherries;
Peaches;
Pine Apple;
Canton Ginger;
Strawberries.

Syrups.
Ginger;
Raspberry;
Strawberry;
Lemon;
Pine Apple.

Brandy Preserves.
Peaches;
Strawberries;
Gooseberries;
Raspberries;
Cherries.

—

Horse Radish;
Pickles, all kinds;
Catsups do
Sauces do
Mustard do
Pickled Lobster
Fresh do
Hollibut, fresh;
Sardines;
Pepper Sauce;
Ground Pepper;
do Allspice;
do Cinnamon;
Sugars, all kinds;
Coffee do
Family Beef;
Smoked do
do Tongues;
Salmon;
Nutmegs.

Wooden ware, all kinds,
Tin do do
Stone do do
Brooms do
Tobacco do
Table Salt;
Bird Cages;
Blacking and Brushes;
Matches;
Wrapping Paper;
Writing do
Ground Ginger;
Iron bound half bushels;
Nests do do
Cayenne Pepper;
Mudlers;
Lemon squeezers;
Cheese;
Butter;
Lard;
Fish Roes;
Bacon;
Mackerel;
Dried and Mess Beef.

Liquors.
Cog. Brandy;
H. Gin;
Madeira Wine;
Port do
Pure juice Port Wine;
Spanish Brandy;
American do
Apple do
Cincinnati Whiskey;
Common do
American Gin;
N. E. Rum;
Cider Vinegar;
do Brandy.

—

Molasses;
Barrels of Lard;
Copperass;
Indigo;
Allspice;
Race Ginger;
Powder and Shot;
do in canisters;
Stoughton Bitters;

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

New Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash.*

SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work, Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions: and likewise Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest [illegible] and bills made out according to times, for cash [illegible] will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.
Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFCIE.

For Rent.

A FINE ROOMY STORE, in Mr. Parsley's building, one door north of the Custom House. For terms apply to
July 24 E J LUTTERLOH.

50 BARRELS CANAL FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
July 24] E J LUTTERLOH.

HAY.—200 bales Hay, for sale by
[July 24] E J LUTTERLOH.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

About three columns of the Washington papers are occupied with a list of the titles of Acts passed at the late session of Congress, the greater portion of which are either strictly private or of a local nature.—The following are those of a general character:

An act to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal the act which abolishes the office of the inspector general of the army, and to revive and establish said office.

An act to continue the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

An act relative to collectors and other officers of the customs.

An act to enlarge the powers of the several orphans' courts, held in and for the District of Columbia.

An act to repeal the act requiring one of the judges of the circuit court for the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp for the use of the navy.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1847, and for other purposes.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for certain objects, made for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846.

An act to repeal a part of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands, approved 5th April, 1832, and for other purposes."

An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

An act to authorise an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United States.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending 30 June, 1847.

An act for the organization of a company of sappers, miners and pontoniers.

An act to provide for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen, and for establishing military stations on the route to Oregon.

An act to establish the value of certain foreign coins and moneys of account, and to amend existing laws.

An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and for other purposes."

An act making alterations in the pay department of the army.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act to provide for the organization of the volunteer forces brought into the service of the United States, into brigades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of general officers to command them.

An act to retrocede the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore.

An act making appropriations for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico during the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act to authorize an issue of treasury notes and a loan.

An act for reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes.

An act to exempt coffee imported from the Netherlands from duty in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act to grant the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the land acquired by treaty from the Miami Indians in Indiana.

An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories.

An act to establish a warehousing system, and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a revenue from imposts, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duty on imports and for other purposes."

An act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union.

An act to provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safekeeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue.

An act making appropriations for certain defensive works of the United States for the fiscal year ending the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

An act to regulate the proceedings in the circuit and district courts of the U. States, and for other purposes.

An act to refund to certain persons an excess of duty exacted on the importation of foreign merchandise.

An act to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the right of using Mix's patent manger stopper.

An act for the allowance of drawback on foreign merchandize imported into certain districs of the United States from the British North American Provinces, and exported to foreign countries.

An act to amend the act approved second April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandize seized for being illegally imported into the United States."

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the thiertieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

An act making copies of papers certified by the secretary of the Senate, or clerk of the House of Representatives, legal evidence.

Joint resolution directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia under the limitations therein proscribed.

An act for the relief of the owners of the Ship Herald, of Baltimore.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, concluded at Lima, the seventeenth day of March, 1841.

An act to establish the "Smithsonian institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

An act to provide for the payment of the evidences of public debt in certain cases.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending thirtieth June one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

THE WAREHOUSING BILL.

The following is the form in which this important bill passed the two Houses of Congress:—

A BILL to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the twelfth section of the Act entitled, "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of August, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That on and after the day this act goes into operation, duties on all imported goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be paid in cash: *Provided,* That in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties within the period allowed by law to the importer to make entry thereof, or whenever the owner, importer, or consignee shall make entry for warehousing the same in writing, in such form and supported by such proof, as shall he prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be taken possession of by the collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the collector or chief revenue officer of the port and the importer, owner, or consignee, the said stores to be secured in the manner provided for by the first section of the act of the 20th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, "An act providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes," there to be kept with due and reasonable care, at the charge and risk of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and subject at all times to their order upon the payment of the proper duties and expenses, to be ascertained on due entry thereof for warehousing, and to be secured by a bond of the owner, importer, or consignee, with surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the collector, in double the amount of the said duties, and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided,* That no merchandise shall be withdrawn from any warehouse in which it may be deposited, in a less quantity than in an entire package, bale, cask or box, unless in bulk, nor shall merchandise so imported in bulk be delivered except in the whole quantity of each parcel, or in a quantity not less than one ton weight, unless by special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. And in case the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any goods on which the duties have not been paid, shall give to the collector satisfactory security that the said goods shall be landed out of the Jurisdiction of the United States, in the manner now required by existing laws relating to exportations for the benefit of drawback, the collector, and naval officer, if any, on an entry to report the same, shall, upon payment of the appropriate expenses, permit the said goods, under the inspection of the proper officers, to be shipped without the payment of any duties thereon. And in case any goods, wares, or merchandise, deposited as aforesaid, shall remain in public store beyond one year, without payment of the duties and charges thereon, then said goods, wares, or merchandise shall be appraised by the appraisers of the United States, if there be any at such port, and if none, then by two merchants to be designated and sworn by the collector for that purpose, and sold by the collector at public auction, on due public notice thereof being first given, in the manner and for the time to be prescribed by a general regulation of the Treasury Department; and at said public sale distinct printed catalogues descriptive of said goods, with the appraised value affixed thereto, shall be distributed among the persons present at said sale; and a reasonable opportunity shall be given before such sale, to persons desirous of purchasing, to inspect the quality of such goods; and the proceeds of said sales, after deducting the usual rate of storage at the port in question, with all other charges and expenses, including duties, shall be paid over to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, and proper receipts taken for the same: *Provided,* That the overplus, if any there be, of the proceeds of such sale, after the payment of storage, charges, expenses, and duties as aforesaid, remaining unclaimed for the space of ten days after such sales, shall be paid by the collector into the treasury of the United States; and the said collector shall transmit, to the Treasury Department with the said overplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisement, and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, and appraised value, the name of the vessel and master in which, and of the port or place whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person or persons to whom said goods were consigned in the manifest, and the duties and charges to which the several consignments were respectively subject; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having charge of command of any ship or vessel, in which said goods, wares, or merchandize were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof, who shall nevertheless, on due proof of their interest, be entitled to receive from the treasury the amount of any overplus paid into the same under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That so much of the fifty-sixth section of the general collection law of the second of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and the thirteenth section of the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes, as conflicts with the provisions of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed, excepting that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to extend the time now prescribed by law for selling unclaimed goods: *Provided, also,* That all goods of a perishable nature, and all gunpowder, firecrackers, and explosive substances, deposited as aforesaid, shall be sold forthwith.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any goods, when deposited in the public stores in the manner provided for in the foregoing section may be withdrawn therefrom and transported to any other port of entry, under the restriction provided for in the act of the 2d March, 1799, in respect to the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise from one collection district to another, to be exported with the benefit of drawback; and the owner of such goods so to be withdrawn for transportation shall give his bond with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the duties chargeable on them, for the deposite of such goods in store in the port of entry to which they shall be destined, such bond to be cancelled when the goods shall be re-deposited in store in the collection district to which they shall be transported: *Provided,* That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the time during which goods may be kept in store after their original importation and entry beyond the term of one year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if any warehoused goods shall be fraudulently concealed in, or removed from any public or private warehouse, the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and all persons convicted of fraudulently concealing or removing such goods, or of aiding or abetting such concealment or removal, shall be liable to the same penalties which are now imposed for the fraudulent introduction of goods into the United States; and if any importer or proprietor of any warehoused goods, or any person in his employ, shall by any contrivance fraudulently open the warehouse, or shall gain access to the goods, except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of his duty, such importer or proprietor shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, one thousand dollars. And any person convicted of altering, defacing, or obliterating any mark or marks which have been placed by any officer of the service on any package or packages of warehoused goods shall forfeit for every such offence, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the collectors of the several ports of the United States shall make quarterly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury, according to such general instructions as the said Secretary may give, of all the goods which remain in the warehouses of their respective ports, specifying the quantity and description of the same: which returns, or tables formed thereon, the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause to be published in the principal papers of the city of Washington.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make, from time to time, such regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the U. S., as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act, and secure a just accountability under the same; and shall be the duty of the Secretary to report such regulations, each succeeding session of Congress.

A young man stepped into a book store and asked for 'A Young Man's Companion.'

'Well, sir,' replied the bookseller, 'here's my daughter.'

A race horse is of no special value when one man is obliged to pull at the reins and another to push behind, in order to make him go along.

THE DARKEST HOUR.

The darkest hour of silent night,
But nearer brings the day;
And spectre shapes that show the light,
At morn fly fast away—
The earnest sons of toiling life,
Uprise with freshened powers;
Renew the hope—renew the strife—
Life's cares—its hopes—its flowers!

Its hopes—its cares—its flowers—for me
No more they gloom or shine,
The fancy bright—the memory free—
May ne'er again be mine.
Gone *thou* art ever from my sight,
Whose presence cheered me on;
Care comes with morn—tears with the night—
Thou'rt gone—forever gone!

The darkness of my silent heart,
No sun can now dispel—
Its spectre thoughts—that ne'er depart,
Like waves of ocean swell;
The hopes of life—its joy—its pride—
Like footprints on the shore;
Hath sorrow's salt and swelling tide,
Outwashed for evermore.

A BOY'S LETTER.

The following specimen of a boy's letter is from Hood's Comic Annual. There is such a truth of character in it—so much of that spirit of drollery, mixed with mischief, which often prevails in the young human beings of the male sex, that we cannot help declaring it to be, in its own words, 'capital fun.' The letter proceeds from a country boy, to what the polite letter-writer would call his 'friend in town:'

"Now, Bob, I'll tell you what I want. I want you to come down here for the holidays. Don't be afraid. Ask your sister to ask your mother to ask your father to let you come. It's only ninety miles. The two prentices, George and Will, are here to be made farmers of; and brother Nick is took home from school to help in agriculture. We like farming very much, it's capital fun. Us four have got a gun and go out shooting, it's a famous good one, and sure to go off if you don't full cock it. Tiger is to be our shooting dog, as soon as he has left off killing the sheep. He's a real savage, and worries cats beautiful. Before father comes down we mean to bait our bull with him. There's plenty of New Rivers about, and we're going a fishing as soon as we have mended our top joint. We've a poney, too, to ride upon, when we can catch him; but he's loose in the paddock, and has neither mane nor tail to signify to lay hold of.—Isn't it prime, Bob? You *must* come. If your mother won't give your father leave to allow you—run away. Remember you turn up Goswell street to go to Lincolnshire and ask for Widdlefen-hall. There's a pond full of frogs, but we wont pelt them till you come; but let it be before Sunday, as there's our own orchard to rob, and the fruit is to be gathered on Monday. If you like sucking raw eggs, we know where hens lay, and mother don't; and I'm bound there's lots of bird's nests. Do come, Bob, and I'll show you the wasp's nests, and everything that can make you comfortable. I dare say you could borrow your father's volunteer musket of him without his knowing it; but be sure any how to bring the ramrod, as we have mislaid ours by firing it off."

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

Old maids and bachelors must be on the look out. The following curious statement by Dr. Granville, is taken from an English paper. It is drawn from the registered cases of 876 women, and is derived from their answers to the age at which they respectively married. It is the first ever constructed to exhibit to females their chances of marriage at various ages. Of 876 females, there married—

3 at 13	113 at 20	28 at 27	5 at 34		
12 " 14	86 " 21	22 " 28	2 " 35		
16 " 15	85 " 22	17 " 29	0 " 36		
43 " 16	59 " 23	9 " 30	2 " 37		
46 " 17	58 " 24	7 " 31	0 " 38		
66 " 18	36 " 25	5 " 32	1 " 39		
115 " 19	24 " 26	7 " 33	0 " 40		

From this curious statistical table, our fair readers may form a pretty accurate judgment of the chances that they have of entering into the holy state of matrimony, and of enjoying the sweets—*we say nothing of the bitters—of wedded love.*"

A Funny Stake.'—Two inveterate gamblers of Paris lately staked an ear on the issue of a game of *ecarte.* The loser insisted on his more fortunate adversary's taking the stake, and handing him a clasp knife, submitted to the operation with the greatest *sang froid* imaginable. The matter having come to the knowledge of the police, the victor was sentenced to eight day's imprisonment.

If you assist a man in cheating others, don't be a bit surprised if he cheats you in return.

'Please, have you any cold victuals?' said a little ragged girl to the cook of a boarding-house.

'The Lord bless you, no; we eat all our cold victuals hot.'

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, Aug. 21, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞ We omit to-day our table of returns in the Gubernatorial election, as we are very much crowded. We do not yet know how much Graham's majority will be, but it is fully large enough, Heaven knows!!

ERROR CORRECTED.—We exceedingly regret that we should have committed an error in our report of the election in Duplin county, in our last week's paper. The manner in which we received the returns led us into it. The candidates (evidently in the hurry of the moment to send the result to us) were not distinguished as to party or station; and not knowing at the time that there were three candidates in the Senate, we placed Mr. Swinson in the Commons and put down Mr. Graham as a Federalist. A friend has since placed in our hands a corrected statement, which we give below; and at the same time take great pleasure in stating that Mr. Graham is a thorough going Democrat by name and by action; that he was no candidate, and was opposed to his name's being used as such. He was voted for by his friends against his inclination. We take great pleasure in making this statement, and in correcting our last week's report as follows:—

Senate: Hill, (dem.) 259; John Pearsal, (do) 231; Swinson, (fed.) 130. *Commons:* Graham, (dem., but not a candidate,) 196; Kelly, (dem.) 760; Davis, (dem.) 764. *Penitentiary:* 88. *No Penitentiary:* 987. *Sheriff:* Hussey, 857; Herring, 312.

George M. Dallas.

In to-day's paper will be found the correspondence between the citizens of Philadelphia, and the Vice President of the United States, congratulating him upon his manly and unflinching conduct in giving the casting vote on the new Tariff. The reasons which Mr. Dallas sets forth in vindication of the course he had pursued, is sufficient to soften down the resentment and invoke the admiration of the most vindictive. But such, we fear, will not be the case; there will be many, who, wafted away by prejudice, will exert their utmost endeavors to create a storm with sufficient violence to blast and mar him of the glory and reputation [illegible] act! Yes! there will be many, who, like the Judges of Socrates, would, had they the power to do so, condemn him to undergo a similar punishment for the good he had done his countrymen! But, whatever execration and infamy their sordid views may have attached to the sage and statesman, Dallas, will not, and cannot, like his fame, be eternal! That dark cloud which has arisen in Pennsylvania, and now hovers above with a threatening jesture to violate the sacred head and hoary locks of George M. Dallas, will, ere long, be as rudely dispelled by some gentle breeze, and a light more transparent and luxuriant than ever eradiated the fame of man, be emitted to complete his immortality!

In the first place, we would ask, the most inveterate who have arrayed themselves against this distinguished man, what he has done to merit their unjust and malignant displeasure so liberally bestowed? Surely he has not violated the Constitution of his country; nor has he committed any great and sacrilegious error in acting according to the dictates of his conscience and the wishes of a majority of the States and people. If their answer should be the reverse of honorable truth, then we are morally disposed to believe the Constitution a mere complicated fabric, & the human conscience an illusion, which can be made to bend and ply to every touch of interest when imposed in the hands of the Federalists. When we see men and conductors of the Press openly assailing a public servant for meeting out what he believes to be justice, and lauding him with reproach for not gratifying *their* vicious designs, then we must conclude that there are numbers of these ambitious men who would seek to put a damp upon the torch of Liberty which was so gallantly preserved from expiring Greece!

But we have always considered the abuse of our enemies the best praise that they could possibly bestow upon us; and we likewise are constrained to view their smiles and praises as plain evidence of our errors. We can here very well see what a dissimilarity there is between George M. Dallas and William H. Haywood! They were both elected to do the same thing; one deserts the dearest interests of *his constituents*—the other, true to the will of the whole people, obeys their decision and offends a small portion of the people of his native State. We find the hitherto bitter enemies of Mr. Haywood lauding him to the skies for his *treachery* to his State and party—and we find Mr. Dallas burnt and hung in effigy by a mob of Philadelphia, and this, too, in the front of his private residence, for obeying the voice of the American people. To what lengths would such nefarious culprits and enemies of the mass of mankind resort to carry out their tyranical and oppressive policy. But notwithstanding all this wrath and abuse bestowed upon the head of a faithful son of the Republic, we still find that he has friends who stand up to his aid amidst his most virulent enemies. We will not extend our remarks. Were we disposed to eulogize the Vice President, we do not feel able to do him that justice which he merits.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.—By an arrival at Philadelphia from Havana, whence she sailed on the 6th inst., we are placed in possession (by the Washington Union, of the 18th inst.) of intelligence from Vera Cruz up to the 3rd inst. This news was carried to Havana by the steamer Vesuvius. It is reported to be very sickly at Vera Cruz, there being about 300 on the sick list, of the British and Amer[illegible] squadron together. Commodore Connor [illegible] Princeton under the guns of the town; and although they could plainly see that the batteries were fully manned, she was not fired upon. It was afterwards ascertained that the garrison was in a state of mutiny, and refused to obey orders.

The *Steam Ship Caledonia*, arrived at Boston on the night of the 18th inst. The intelligence by her will be nine days later, which [illegible] not yet received.

Rail Road Meeting.

In our last week's paper we published the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting held at the Masonic Hall, on the 11th inst., convened for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegates to the Marion Rail Road Convention, which we also laid before the public. Our readers will recollect that we stated in our introductory remarks that there were other resolutions submitted, but were then laid over to be acted upon at an adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The last Chronicle contains the resolutions in question, and we publish them for future reference:

Resolved, That application be made at the coming session of the Legislature for the passage of an act authorising the town of Wilmington to subscribe —— dollars to the capital stock of a Rail Road connecting said town with the South Carolina Rail Roads, and also to empower said town to lay a tax upon all Real Estate within its limits, and to borrow money if necessary, for the purpose of raising funds for such subscription.

Resolved, That application be made to extend the limits of the said town, South five squares, or 1980 feet; North to the corner of the Campbell survey, at present owned by O. G. Parseley, Richard Bradley, and others; and East six squares, or 2376 feet; with an exterior margin around the whole of 66 feet.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature be requested to procure the passage of a general act for the assessment of property throughout the State, or, failing in that, a special enactment authorizing the town of Wilmington to assess and tax all property within the limits above specified.

We have not room or time to give our views today on the merits of these resolutions; but crowded as we are we must express our disapprobation to the first. We do not understand what authority the Legislature could have to pass a law "authorizing the town of Wilmington to subscribe [—— cents, much less] —— dollars, to the capital stock of a Rail Road." Individuals undoubtedly have a right to subscribe what they please, but as for the town of Wilmington subscribing money for such a purpose, or any other purpose of the kind, we have no idea of. We are of opinion that the town of Wilmington can find use for all the money they can raise on a reasonable tax upon the town property, without buying Rail Rord Stock. There are many improvements which are necessary to be made, and which the people require and demand, but for the want of funds the town authorities are unable to supply -- How any friend of the proposed Connecting Link could for a moment entertain the idea that the measure proposed in the first resolution would receive the approbation of our citizens, we are at a loss to understand. We may possibly be wrong in our views on this subject, but from our present opinion of the feelings of the owners of real estate, a majority of them are adverse to the measure. We think it is the worst policy that could possibly be agitated, to ensure harmony and concert of action amongst our citizens We regret it exceedingly that the measure should have been brought forward, for we firmly believe that there is not an individual within the limits of our town, if any where else, who is opposed to the building of the Road; but such proceedings, we fear, are calculated to cool their enthusiasm with regard to the enterprise. They cannot and will not suffer an extra tax to be forced upon them for such a purpose. But whether we express the opinion of a majority or not, we shall have the pleasure of bringing the subject before our citizens for their consideration and discussion.

On a future occasion we intend to say something on the other resolutions quoted above. Today we have not room.

P. S.—Since we prepared the foregoing remarks, on the receipt of the Chronicle on Wednesday morning, the adjourned meeting of citizens was held on the night of the same day, and the first Resolution was amended by striking out the words "upon Real Estate within its [the town's] limits," and was then passed.

The question as to how much Stock the town will take and how the Tax should be levied was referred to a committee of five, to report on at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 3d Monday in October next, when the whole subject will again come up for discussion.

The Resolutions for extending the limits of the town, and for assessing the property of said town, were both passed without a dissenting voice.

The proceedings of the meeting held on Wednesday night last, are unavoidably crowded out. The nature and tenor of the proceedings, are, however, expressed in the Postcript preceding this paragraph. We will publish them next Friday.

Gen. Gaines.

The trial of Gen. Gaines was brought to a close at Norfolk on the 3d inst., and on the following day the *Court of Inquiry*, proceeded in private session to make up its decision, which it did, and ordered the same to be transmitted to Washington. The Court then adjourned *sine die*, having gone through with all the duties for which it was convened. What the decision of the Court was has not yet been made public Gen. Gains' speech of defence occupies six columns of the Old Dominion, and is quite interesting and patriotic. We should be pleased to lay it before our readers, did our limits admit of our doing so. We will, however, make the following highly interesting extract from the testimony of Col. Payne, previous to the delivery, by Gen. Gaines, of his defence.

On Saturday, the following question, among others, was put by Gen. G. to Col. P.:—

Estimating the Mexican forces at 7000, did you or not discover some anxiety in Gen. Taylor's army to see some reinforcements from Louisiana?

Answer.—No sir. Not a man that was not anxious to engage the enemy before reinforcements arrived. That was my impression of the feeling of the army.

Col. Payne, whose testimony was given on Saturday last, was again called into court and interrogated by Gen G.

Question —Do you know or did you hear that a council of war was convened by Gen. Taylor on the 8th of May, and previous to his fighting the battle of the 9th, to consult on the propriety of the step, &c?

Answer—I know nothing of it of my own knowledge. After I returned to Point Isabel, (Col. P., was severely wounded on the 8th,) a report reached there that a council of war had been convened, composed of nine officers, that the six senior officers of the council were adverse to leaving it to battle field of the 8th, and the three junior officers were in favor of leaving & pursuing the enemy, among the latter, Capt. Duncan, who had so greatly distinguished himself in the battle of the 8th, rumor had, he was most urgent to pursue the retreating enemy.

Death of Senator Melvin.

We announced in a postscript last week, the painful news of the death of Senator Melvin. We to-day publish below a short sketch of his life, written by a gentleman of his own county. He died, it will be perceived, amid the congratulations of his friends on his recent re-election, ere the result was known to him, crowned with laurels won in a long and faithful public life:—

Died, at his residence in Bladen county, on the 11th August, 1846, ROBERT MELVIN, Esq., Senator elect to the next Legislature, from the counties of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick, in the 54th year of his age.

Whilst his political friends were interchanging congratulations on the triumphant success of their candidate, the fiat had gone forth, which has numbered him with the dead, the scenes of this world were then fast receding from his view, and ere he had received intelligence of the renewed and increased confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, his immortal spirit, as is hoped and believed, had winged its flight to mansions in the skies. Another striking commentary on the emptiness of earthly honors, and the vanity of human wishes!

The deceased was attacked with excruciating pains in Elizabethtown, on the 3d day of August, where and when he had attended, as Chairman of the County Court—a situation which he had long held, with credit to himself and benefit to the public. The attack was the effect of severe cold—caused, no doubt, by exposure in canvassing the district. Bleeding became necessary, and in consequence of the violent fever which followed, other remedies were resorted to, which left him much enfeebled and debilitated, but without any unfavorable symptoms, until his removal to his own house, on Friday, the day after the election. From that time, the disease became more aggravated, and notwithstanding all the skill and exertions of his attending physician, he sunk under its violence, and expired on the ninth day after the commencement of the attack.

In whatever light the character of the deceased is viewed, he is entitled to the highest esteem and respect. Self-made, without advantages of early education, or any adventitious aids, at a very early period of life, solely by the propriety of his conduct, his native good sense and energy of character, he had taken a position alongside of the most prominent and influential men of his county. As well as recollected, he was first chosen to the House of Commons in the year 1822, and with but few intermissions, has continued to represent the county ever since, in one or the other branches of the Legislature—in the Senate for several years before, and with the exception of one session, ever since the adoption of the amended Constitution. As evidence of the estimation in which his representative services were held by his constituents, the majorities by which he has been elected have gradually increased, until it may be said, with truth, that opposition to him had become useless and unavailing. Attached to the Democratic party, there was in him "no change or shadow of turning." Believing that the cardinal principles of his party were also the great conservative principles of the Constitution, he never for a moment faltered in his endeavors to advance and sustain them. It was this firmness and consistency that secured for him, as it should have done, the entire confidence of his political friends. His earthly struggles being over, and his political warfare ended, it is believed that his opponents, some of whom were in the habit of speaking disparagingly of his qualifications, will now be disposed to do justice to the purity of his motives, and the honesty of his intentions, at least. Much more could be said in commendation of the public character of the deceased; of his meritorious services as a Magistrate, and presiding officer of the Court and in the performance of various other public duties, assigned to him by his fellow-citizens, but our limits will not permit. Suffice it to say, that in addition to his claims as a public character, he was exemplary in all his private relations. That he was a dutiful son, an affectionate husband and father—the profound grief and sorrow of his venerable father—the wife of his bosom and ten children, and the sympathy and regret of an entire community, will testify. But above all, he was a Christian, having been a sincere, pious and consistent member of the Baptist Church for the last 18 years. This was the crowning glory of his life. Having entire confidence and faith in the merits of a crucified Redeemer, it was this that carried him triumphantly "through the valley and shadow of death," that enabled him joyfully to exclaim to his weeping relatives and friends, as he was about to be launched into eternity, "I am reconciled to death, I am willing to die, I am going to Heaven, and I want you all to meet me there." At this the sceptic may smile, and the infidel may sneer, but to the Christian and the friends of the deceased, it will be a source of sweet consolation to reflect that, whosoever conforms to the doctrines, and practices the precepts of Him that spake as never man spake, is preparing for himself "a habitation built without hands, eternal in the Heavens," and if he perseveres, will eventually receive the joyful invitation, "Welcome, thou good and faithful servant, unto the joys of thy Lord, prepared for thee from the foundation of the world."

Navigation of the Columbia.

A few days previous to the adjournment of Congress, a debate sprung up in the Senate, concerning the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, during which an extract was read from the charter in the following words:

Extract from the charter granted to the Hudson's Bay Company by Charles the 2d, dated May the 2d, in the two and twentieth year of his reign, being 1671.

The third section provides that the persons named, "and such others as shall be admitted into the said society, as is hereafter expressed, shall be one body corporate and politique, in deed and in name, by the name of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, and them by the name of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, one body incorporate and politique, in deed and in name, really and fully forever for us, our heirs and successors," &c.

Section 12. And further we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, make, create and constitute the said Governor and Company, for the time being, and their successors, the true and absolute lords and proprietors of the same territories, limits, and places aforesaid, and of all other the premisis, saving always the faith and allegiance and sovereign dominion to us, our heirs and successors, for the same; to have, hold, possess and enjoy the said territories, limits, and places, and all and singular other the premises hereby granted, as aforesaid, with their and every of their rights, members, jurisdictions, prerogatives, royalties, and appurtenances whatsoever, to them the said Governor and Company and their successors forever, to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, as of our manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, or by night service; yielding and paying yearly to us, our heirs and successors, for the same two elks and two black beavers whensoever and as often as we, our heirs and successors, shall happen to enter into the said countries, territories, and regions hereby granted.

The Washington Union, in reply to the Baltimore Sun and others, says, that these papers seem to take for granted, "That the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, granted by Charles II, in 1761, extended to the west of the Rocky mountains—that is, to the territory called Oregon; whereas it would really appear, that the charter was confined to the territory to the east of the Rocky mountains, and that the only privilege conceded to the company to the west of the Rocky mountains, now rests on the 'crown grant to the Hudson Bay Company, of the exclusive trade with the Indians in certain parts of North America, for a term of *twenty-one years*, and upon a surrender of a former grant.' This crown grant was made to the company previous to 1838; and as it runs only for 21 years, it expires in 1859; and with it all the benefit of the navigation of the company, which is secured to them, and those trading with them, by the late convention between the United States and Great Britain." If we mistake not, this was the understanding of the Senate at the time they advised the President to accept of the boundary proposed by Great Britain; and we also think, if our memory serves us, that this was the opinion expressed by the British Minister at Washington, previous to the Senate's advising the President on the subject at all.

It is stated as a rumor in some of the papers, that a messenger from the Mexican Government has arrived in Washington with an offer of terms of peace.

The Baltimore Clipper says it is reported that the President has sent orders to Gen. Taylor to take up his line of march, probably, for Monterey; and that the war is henceforth to be prosecuted with all possible vigor.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Democracy of Northampton county held a public meeting at Gaston, on 6th instant. Among other patriotic resolutions adopted are the following. The people of Northampton have spoken the feelings of every Democrat in North Carolina with respect to the treacherous course of Wm. Haywood. And they have also expressed the feelings of every true friend of his country with respect to *James K. Polk* and *George M. Dallas*:

Resolved, That it was with mortification and regret, deep and unaffected, we heard of the desertion of William H. Haywood, Jr., in the hour of the greatest peril, and when it was not certain but that the result of the great Tariff contest was dependant upon his conduct; and we regard it a shameful dereliction of duty, deserving our unqualified censure and severest judgment; and we esteem such *sickly sentimentality* and *delicate conscientiousness*, by which it is assigned he was governed, unsuited in all public men for great and moving trials, and undeserving the reliance of a pure and just people engaged in the reformation of great national errors.

Resolved, That it is with feelings of pride we reflect on having assisted in the elevation to the two highest offices in the gift of the people such steadfast and decided men as James K. Polk and George M. Dallas; and we hereby tender to them our congratulation at the successful propagation of democratic principles, and the increasing confidence of the people in their cabability, honesty and fitness to carry them out in the administration of the General Government.

State Elections.

State elections were held in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, on the 3d inst.

In *Illinois*—French, (dem.,) has been re-elected Governor over Fitzpatrick, (fed.,) by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The contest in the first Congressional District is close and yet undecided.—Smith and Trumbull, both democrats, are the candidates. In the 2d district, John A. McClemand, (dem.,) re-elected without opposition. The 3d district is yet in doubt, though it is thought that Col Ficklin, (dem.,) will be elected over McLaughlin, (fed.) 4th district, Wentworth, (dem.,) re-elected. 6th district, Turner, (dem.,) supposed to be elected. 7th district; the only Federal district in the State, which is represented by Baker, (fed.,) Abraham Lincoln, (fed,,) has a majority of 650, in Sangamon county, where Baker's majority in 1844 was only 363.

Indiana.—Whitcomb (dem.,) will be elected Gov. by about 2000 majority. The State Senate stands, Democrats 25, Federalists 23, with two close districts to be heard from, the House stands, Federalists 49, Democrats 38. 13 members not ascertained.

Kentucky.—Parties stand about the same as at last election. Returns not all received.

Tennessee.—This State voted on the 6th inst. We have received no returns.

Missouri.—"The returns come in slowly. In the first congressional district, as far as heard from, James B. Bowlin, the present member, has exactly the same number of votes as Uriel Wright, the native American candidate. The remaining counties will give Bowlin a majority, and elect him.

"In the second district, John Jameson, (dem.,) the present incumbent, runs far ahead of Brickey, his democratic competitor, and is doubtless re-elected. There is no whig candidate in this district.

"In the third district, John G. Miller, (whig,) and James S. Green, (democrat,) have a close pull, and the result is not yet ascertained."

In Lewis, Miller, Howard, Monroe, Boone, Chariton, Cole, Morgan, and Cooper counties, the votes stand 4,766 for Greene, and 4,403 for Miller.

Full returns not received from the other two congressional districts. In Clay & Carroll counties, Hall has 959, and Bird 719. In Salime county and Pettis, Phelps has 599, and Campbell 314.

Iowa.—The returns, as far as received, indicate that the new constitution has been again rejected.

Mexico and the United States.

The message of the President calling for an appropriation of $2,000,000, to conclude a peace and establish the boundary between the two countries, of which we made mention last week, was then crowded out of the Journal. In order that our readers may fully understand the designs of the President in asking for the aforesaid sum, we have thought it best to publish the message to-day, which is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican republic. It is my sincere desire to terminate, as it was originally to avoid the existing war with Mexico, by a peace just and honorable to both parties. It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions that may be made by Mexico.

Under these circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican republic. I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that republic immediately after their ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by Congress.—Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of this money would of cource be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," "to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditures thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be," and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount, and in the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object. I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law appropriating $2,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose which I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties and ratified by the Mexican republic.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, 8th August, 1846.

We also deem it proper to lay before our readers the following synopsis of the proceedings before the Senate, in closed doors, respecting the above message on the same subject, which we compile from the Washington Union of the 13th instant:

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1846.

To the Senate of the United States:

I herewith communicate to the Senate the copy of a letter, under date of the 27th ult., from the Secretary of State of the U. States to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, again proposing to open negotiations and conclude a treaty of peace, which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Republics. Considering the relative power of the two countries, the glorious events which have signalized our arms, and the distracted condition of Mexico, I did not conceive that any point of national honor could exist which ought to prevent me from making this overture. Equally anxious to terminate, by a peace honorable for both parties, as I was originally to avoid the existing war, I have deemed it my duty again to extend the olive branch to Mexico. Should the Government of that Republic accept the offer in the same friendly spirit by which it was dictated, negotiations will speedily commence for the conclusion of a treaty.

[The rest of the message is the same as that submitted to the House on the same subject, and published above.]

I also communicate to the Senate the copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to Commodore Connor, of the 27th ult., which was transmitted to him on the day it bears date.

JAMES K. POLK.

The following are the letters from the Secretary of State to Com. Connor:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1846.

SIR: The President of the United States, no less anxious to terminate than he was to avoid the present unhappy war with the Mexican Republic, has determined to make an effort to accomplish this purpose. He has accordingly instructed the undersigned, Secretary of State, to propose through your Excellency to the Mexican Government, that negotiations shall forthwith commence for the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties. Should this offer be received and responded to by the Mexican Government in the same frank and friendly spirit by which it has been dictated, he will immediately despatch an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two Republics. If the Mexican Government should prefer to send a Minister to Washington to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every effort shall be made to accomplish the object of his mission with the least possible delay.

In the present communication it is deemed useless, and might prove injurious, to discuss the causes of the existing war. This might tend to delay or defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already consigned to history: the future, under Providence, is within our own power.

The occasion may, however, be embraced to state that the President has ever cherished the kindest feelings for Mexico, and that one of the first wishes of his heart is, that she may be a powerful and prosperous Republic, in perpetual amity with the United States.

Commodore Connor will transmit this despatch for your Excellency to the Governor of Vera Cruz, under a flag of truce; and you are respectfully invited to adopt the same channel for communicating your answer.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, of the Mexican Republic.

[Mr. Buchanan to Com. Connor.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed note, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, with an open copy of the same for your own use. From this you will perceive that the President has determined again to offer the olive-branch to Mexico.

The President does not believe that any point of national honor should forbid him from making this tender, especially after the glorious events which have thus far marked the progress of the war. Should the Mexican Government determine to accept the offer and enter upon negotiations, it may and probably will, propose to you to conclude an armistice during their pendency. If such a proposition should be made, you will promptly but kindly reject it, giving at the same time every assurance that the President will do all in his power to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory termination, with the least possible delay.

If an armistice were concluded, the two parties would not stand on an equal footing. The United States, at a heavy expense, now have armies in the field and navies on the ocean, in successful progress to conquer a peace.—Should their operations be arrested by an armistice, and the negotiations for peace should finally fail, we should then loose nearly all the advantages of an entire campaign. Besides, this sacrifice, great as it might be, would scarcely equal the evils in any form which a season of inactivity could not fail to inflict upon our troops, the greater portion of whom consists of patriotic citizens who have volunteered to serve their country in the confidence that they would be actively employed. Whilst, therefore, the President sincerely desires with the utmost promptitude to restore our friendly relations with Mexico upon fair and liberal terms, the war must continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, until a definitive treaty of peace shall be signed and ratified by Mexico.

You will not fail, with all the dispatch in your power, to transmit the answer of the Mexican Government to this Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Commodore DAVID CONNOR,
Commanding the Naval forces of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico.

On the 4th inst., the above documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, in secret session, and on the 5th, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee, reported two resolutions—one, that the course adopted by the President, "(or the speedy termination of the war with Mexico, receives the approbation of the Senate," and the other, advising the appropriation of the sum asked for. Several amendments were offered, and after debate, the whole were re-committed to the Committee, which, on the 6th, reported the following:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Senate entertain a strong desire that the existing war with Mexico should be terminated by treaty of peace, just and honorable to both nations; and that the President be advised to adopt all proper measures for the attainment of that object.

2. *Resolved further*, That the Senate deem it advisable that Congress should appropriate a sum of money to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, and to be used by him in the event that such treaty should call for the expenditure of the money so appropriated, or any part thereof.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the said resolutions, and, on the question to agree to the first resolution, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays 2—Messrs. Atchison and Rusk.

On motion of Mr. Atchison to amend the second resolution, by inserting after the word "Mexico," the following words: "And for the purchase of the whole or part of Upper California."

It was determined in the negative—yeas 11, nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Pearce to amend the second resolution by adding thereto the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the said sum of money shall be applied to the purchase of any part of California.

On motion of Mr. Semple to amend the proposed amendment, by adding thereto the words, "until after the conclusion of a peace with Mexico."

It was determined in the negative.

On the motion to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Pearce, it was determined in the negative—yeas 7, nays 32.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected, when the 2d resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atherton, Baghy, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Corwin, Crittenden, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, Westcott, and Yulee—33.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Barrow, Berrien, Cilley, John M. Clayton, Davis, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Semple, Simmons, Upham, and Woodbridge—19.

It will be recollected that a bill appropriating the sum asked for by the President, passed the House, and was then sent to the Senate for concurrence, where it was killed, by the unpardonable conduct of Senator Davis, of Massachusetts. Notwithstanding he was repeatedly requested by the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, to give way to enable him to present a resolution prolonging the session a few hours, and the decided known majority of the Senate in favor of the bill, he still persisted in a useless speech, to the very last moment of the session, when the falling of the Speaker's hammer gave the signal for adjournment. Upon Mr. Davis' head

reste the responsibility of arresting from the President the power of bringing the war to a close, and establishing peace between the two nations, as early as he probably would have been enabled to do, had the bill passed.

ELECTION RETURNS, N. C.

We have heard from nearly all the counties in the State. According to the federal organs, there will be a majority of 4 in the Senate, and about 10 in the House. We have not taken the pains to examine the statement, but presume it is correct, as they have got every thing their own way. We shall publish a list of members elected, as soon as we can.

Robeson.—Commons, Regan and McNeil. Both democrats.

Rutherford.—Commons, Jones and McCurry, feds, elected. This county and Cleaveland vote together for Senator. Dr. Columbus Mills, the democratic candidate, is elected. A dem. gain.

Lincoln and Catawba, has elected L. Stowe to the Senate; and J. H. White, F. D. Reinhardt, N. Wilson, and John Webster to the Commons; all democrats.

Buncombe.—Senate, N. W. Woodfin, fed., from the district composed of Buncombe, Henderson and Yancy, is elected without opposition. Commons, John A Fagg and Alfred B Chunn, both feds, are elected. The vote stood: Fagg, 986; Chunn, 742; Cannon, 540; Casey, 360.

Burke and McDowell.—Senate, Gen. S. F. Patterson, 462. Commons, W. F. McKesson, (fed) 1205; J. J. Erwin, (fed) 1056; B. Burgin, (dem) 510.

Caldwell.—Commons, E. P. Miller, (fed) elected.

Iredell.—Senate, J. M. Bogle, 560; no opposition. Commons, R. Reid, 913; W. W. George, 785; W. H. Haynes, 769. All feds.

Richmond.—Commons, Walter L. Steele, by 58 votes over Covington; both feds.

SENATE.

Mecklenburg and Union.—Thos. L. Hutchinson, dem.

Gates and Chowan.—Stallings, dem.

Bertie.—J. R. Gillam, fed.

Haywood, Macon and Cherokee.—Michael Francis, fed.

Nash.—Drake, dem.

Rockingham.—G. D. Boyd, dem.

Beaufort and Hyde.—D. Carter, fed.

Camden and Currituck.—Bernard, fed.

Martin.—A. H. Cofield, dem.

Edgecombe.—L. D. Wilson, dem.

Washington and Tyrrell.—J. Halsey, fed.

COMMONS.

Mecklenburg and Union.—John W. Potts, John N. Davis, and Robert Lemmonds, all democrats.

Macon.—Hicks, fed.

Gates.—Gatling, dem.

Henderson.—Baxter, fed.

Hyde.—Credle, fed.

Cherokee.—Hayes, fed.

Yancey.—Fleming, dem.

Bertie.—J. W. Bond and R. O. Britton; both feds.

Washington.—T. B. Nichols, fed.

Surry.—Puryear, Gwinn and Sheeks, dems.

Nash.—Harrison, dem.

Carteret.—J. Pigott, fed.

Rockingham.—D. W. Courts and Joseph Neal, dems.

Beaufort.—E. Stanly and T. G. Smaw, feds.

Martin.—Daniel Ward, dem.

Wilkes.—James Wellborn and J. J. Gambill, feds.

Haywood.—Ferguson, dem.

Montgomery.—Russell, fed.

Edgecombe.—W. Moye and W. F. Dancy; both democrats.

Later from the Army.

Our advices from our army in Mexico are up to the 31st July. By the arrival of the Steamship Alabama, Capt. Winder, at New Orleans, on the 5th inst., we learn from the Picayune, that the discharged volunteers are returning home as fast as transports for them can be had. There have been several disasters on the coast lately. The Alabama reports the following:—"Schr. Cora, Capt. Read, hence for the Brazos with public stores, went ashore with a pilot on board on the North Breakers on the 29th ult., at 4 P. M.; officers and crew all saved; cargo and vessel a total loss. Schr. Stephen Francis, of Charleston, went ashore on the same breakers on the 30th. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged state; vessel a total loss. A large topsail schooner went ashore on the night of the 30th, a quarter of a mile north of the bar, head on the beach, supposed to be a total loss; name not known. The brig Crusoe, previously reported sunk, proves to be a total loss."

The correspondent of the Picayune, under date, Camargo 27th July, says:—To break the monotony of camp life we had another Indian alarm yesterday morning. The alcade came in great haste and trepidation to the commanding officer of the troops here, stating that the Camanches were laying waste the ranchos on the other side of the river above the mouth of the San Juan, murdering the inhabitants and carrying off captive the children. McCulloch's Rangers were at once detailed to cross the Rio Grande, and were all in the saddle in almost no time."

The same writer says, "that some of the wild tribes have organized their bands, and are now carrying on destruction and death upon the frontier. It is the bounden duty of the United States, as I look upon the matter, to afford protection to the inhabitants upon the east bank of the Rio Grande; but to what extent the Indians can be legitimately interferred with on this side the river is another matter. The result of all this is now looked for here with much interest."

The same writer on the following day, adds:—"The talk is still of Indians and Indian outrages. Day before yesterday the Camanches attacked a *rancho* between this and Mier, killed nine Mexicans and took off no less than fourteen women and children prisoners. Last night, so rumor has it, they stole upwards of twenty horses from Gillespie's men, while they were encamped near the house of an American living four miles below this on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, besides taking off all the animals belonging to the rancho. I can hardly credit this; but should it prove true it will go hard with the Camanches.—Capt. Gillespie's command is composed principally of Jack Hay's old men, and they will not give up the chase after their horses in a hurry."

"We have another report to the effect that six Americans, while driving in beef cattle from Loredo to San Antonio, were set upon by the Camanches and all killed, together with fourteen Mexicans who were in company. I still contend that the Indians have the right to carry on war on this side the Rio Grande with the Mexicans, but this thing of murdering Americans upon the high road in Texas puts a different face entirely upon the matter, and the treacherous savages should be pursued and severely punished at once. They should be told, too, that all the inhabitants on the east bank of the Rio Grande are under our protection, and threatened with war to extermination if they molest a single person."

"While upon this subject I would mention one little circumstance I witnessed yesterday—a circumstance, the like of which has not often occurred since the creation. Four or five Mexicans, armed with swords and carbines, came riding into the Plaza praying for aid against the Camanches! Now here are a people with whom we are at war, entering one of our camps with arms in their hands, and praying one enemy to protect them and theirs against another enemy. I suppose it is all right, as the man says in the play."

VICE PRESIDENT DALLAS.

Correspondence between the Hon. George M. Dallas and his Constituents on the subject of his Casting vote.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 29th, 1846.

To the Hon. George M. Dallas,

Vice President of the United States:

Sir:—The fate of the new Tariff bill being decided by your casting vote yesterday, in the Senate of the United States, we seize the earliest moment, as your personal and political friends, and as the friends of the toiling millions of this great Republic, to congratulate you on your unflinching adherence to Democratic principles—especially to that cardinal point: "the greatest good to the greatest number"—at a moment, too, when every eye was directed towards you—when a large mass of intelligence and local interest was enlisted and exerted in the antagonist cause, and when it required the desertion even of two Senators to throw the whole responsibility upon your single vote. Assuring you that we are certain the majority of the American people will thank and honor you for this noble act of Roman firmness, so seldom known in these modern times of "principle in proportion to interest," and which act aids in creating a law for the equal benefit of the whole people, whilst it sustains a President and his Administration, whose every deed has been designed for the honor, prosperity, and happiness of the whole nation.

It is true, the workings of your political foes may create a momentary agitation against you, but remember it is not the first time that you have withstood their harmless missiles and fruitless assaults, and now we confidently predict, that the great agricultural interest—the paramount interest of the land—will have reason to rejoice at the firmness of your course, and the independence with which it was exercised, and place you, by acclamation, on the list with Jefferson and Jackson, who out-lived every breath of slander, and whose memories are cherished in the hearts of millions of freemen.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your friends and fellow citizens.

[The above is signed by nearly two hundred citizens of Philadelphia, and the following is the Vice President's reply.]

WASHINGTON, 1st August, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Your letter dated 29th of July, numerously signed by my neighbors and friends, is entitled to the expressions of my greatful acknowledgements.

The casting vote given by the Vice President, in the Senate of the United States, on the 27th of July, in favor of the act of Congress to reduce the duties on imports and of which you speak in terms of warm approbation, was a simple and unavoidable act of official duty. Every principle of public conduct upon which from early youth I have ever acted, every moral dictate of a camly consulted conscience, and every view my mind could take of the best and broadest interests of my whole country, as they were to be affected by the question submitted for decision, demanded that vote. Not to have been called upon to give it would have gratified me; but when exacted by the constitution, in the office whose functions were assigned to me by the American people to have cowered and hesitated before the statesmen and patriots in whose presence I stood, or any where, would have been a sort of self-debasement and degredation to which no earthly consideration can allure me. I gave that vote, because not to have given it would wound my conscience, wound my self-respect, wound my principles, and incurably wound my country. I claim no praise for it; the fact that it had an appearance of unkindness towards many of the community among whom I was born and have long toiled, made it painful; but it belonged to the place, was evoked by circumstances, and became inevitable.

It was itevitable, if for no other reason, because I had openly, in the face and to the knowledge of the whole country, at the moment I consented to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, promised it to the majority of the people who should elect me. I had assented to the conditions of instructions of the canvass of 1844—assented in writing—and that assent has been disseminated wherever the democratic press could penetrate. I did so more than once; and having done so, scrupulously and rigorously abstained from participating in the election. On no public occasion did it become necessary or proper for me even to alludo to the topic of a Tariff. The Presidential candidate, Mr. Polk, in his letter to our townsman, Mr. Kane, very properly took his own particular course. I had no course to take about it, having given a comprehensive pledge to abide by the sense of a majority, and the matter of a Tariff being expressly and emphatically involved in the binding resolutions of those who, without the slightest knowledge, or expectation, or desire on my part, proffered the nomination for my acceptance.—As good faith in public men cannot be dispensed with, and is not to be evaded by sophistries, the people, as well south as north, west as east, having taken me at my word and elected me, I have fulfilled the pledge. I should have felt covered with dishonor as with a garment, had I done otherwise.

The two interests of Pennsylvania, about which much anxiety was manifested, the iron and coal interests, will not, I sincerely hope and believe, experience the injuries foretold. But, is it possible that our upright commonwealth can for one moment demand that an officer, elected by the suffrages of the people of all the twenty-eight States, and bound by his oath and every constitutional obligation faithfully and fairly to represent, in the execution of his high trust, all the citizens of all the Union, should narrow his great sphere and act with reference only to her peculiar wishes? To inculcate such a doctrine to Pennsylvania is something more than useless; it is derogatory to her. The pages of her history are crowded with proofs that she perfectly understands the Federal Constitution, from which and through which she claims to derive no benefit which she is not willing to share equally with any member of the confederacy. To bind or bend a President or Vice President to disregard the general will, and the objects of a national policy, in order to subserve exclusively her special will and her local policy, would manifest, in my humble judgment, a degeneracy of sentiment to which Pennsylvania never has descended and never can descend.

It is bare justice to the feelings of some of you and of many much esteemed neighbors and political opponents, to say, without claiming for it the slightest merit, that in the powerless position prescribed by the Constitution to the Vice President, as regards matters of legislation, I omit no effort which personal intercourse and conversation enabled me to make, with a view to bring about such changes and modifications in the bill as would compatibly with the paramount purpose of the people, soften its apparent rigors. These efforts failed—failed from causes over which I had no control, and of which I have no right to complain, and having failed, it would be useless, if not wrong, to detail them. They are adverted to only as an assurance that, personally, I would do any thing honorable and fair to shield a friend or associate from unnecessary harm, while officially, I must and will do my duty with undiscriminating inflexibility.

It is not my desire, in this letter of acknowledgement, to vindicate the new and enlarged system of commercial intercourse which the American people have determined to enter upon. Towards that system, however, no observing man can avoid seeing that all Christendom, as if by simultaneous impulse, is rapidly tending. It is the offspring of expanding Liberty and prolonged peace; and I feel such unwavering confidence in the enterprise, skill, spirit, hardihood and perseverance of my countrymen, that I cannot doubt, however severe the sacrifice involved in a beginning may be, that the end of a generous and universal competition must be their triumph over all the rest of the world.

I am, truly and respectfully, your fellow citizen and friend, G. M. DALLAS.

To Anathasius Ford, George Guier, Richard Peltz, John Hentz, William W. Weeks, Esqrs. and others, Philadelphia.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 30th u't., by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. Wm. H. Conoly, to Miss Penelope Brown.

In Wadesborough, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. John Geans, to Miss Ann Usher, all of Anson.

DIED,

In this town, on the 11th inst., Mr. John H. Bristol, aged 35, a native of Cheshire, Ct., but a resident of Wilmington for nearly 9 years.

In this county, near Black River Chapel, on the 10th inst., Mr. Cornellius Henry, aged 23 years.

At Elizabethtown, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Charlotte W. Cowan, consort of Gen. W. J. Cowan, aged 63. Mrs. C. was a native of South Carolina, born in Georgetown district, and daughter of Paul Villeponiex, of Huguenot descent.

OBITUARY ON THE DEATH OF LUTHER CARTER, *published last week.*

The deceased, in the short span of life allotted to him by his amiable and docile disposition had endeared himself to all his acquaintances. Industrious and attentive, beyond his years, to the business with which he was entrusted, he gave early promise of usefulness and respectability. But the ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable. For wise purposes—in the very spring time of life—in his days of innocence and happiness, he has been summoned hence, from the many sins and sorrows to which life's pilgrimage is subject, as we trust, to another and a better world, where "the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling." But this event affords another, among the innumerable instances, of the uncertainty of all subsunary engagements. Within a few short and fleeting days, the promising youth, whose death is here recorded, was joyous and buoyant with youth and health. Now his body reposes in the silent tomb—covered by the clods of the valley—food for worms! "In the midst of life we are in death." "We know not what a day or an hour will bring forth." How necessary then to be prepared for the approval of that grim king of horrors, who knocks equally at the door of the good and the bad—the rich and the poor—the young and the old; and is, indeed and in truth, no respecter of persons.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 13.

Very little produce offering, Flour arrives slowly, and we quote at a small advance. We hear of sales as high as 5,75 for super. Little or no wheat offering. Sales at 85 to 90. New Brandy has made its appearance in market and sales at prices varying between 25 and 30 cts. Whiskey from the country 30 cts. But few sales of Cotton, and prices nominal. Corn 70. Oats 35 to 40.

North Carolinian.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug 15.

Rice.—The sales reach almost the entire receipts of the week, at prices ranging from 2¾ to $3 3-16 per hundred. Received 1147 tierces.

Rough Rice.—We have no transactions to report. Near 9000 bushels have been received since our last and forwarded to the mills in the vicinity of the city

Grain.—There have been no arrivals of the articles classed under this head, and present quotations are nominal.

Bacon.—On the whole rather dull, for both Shoulders and Sides. Small lots of the former have changed hands, at prices ranging from 4½ to 5½c., and the latter has been sold within our rates.

Lard.—We have heard of no sales this week, but would refer to our quotation for the value of the article.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Aug. 14.

Naval Stores.—We quote spirits of Turpentine at 30 cts. per gallon; tar $2 a $2,11½ per bbl., and rosin 95 cts. to $1 per do.

Rice.—Small sales at $3,25 to $3,62½ per 100 lbs.

Molasses.—There is a fair supply. A cargo of Cuba Molasses was offered at auction to-day and only 5 hhds. sold at 16½c, per gallon—remainder withdrawn.

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 15.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$		
do Newbern,	"	2 42½ a	2 50
Spirits Turpentine,		30 a	31½
Tar,		1 87½ a	2 00
Rice, per cwt.		3 25 a	3 75

Naval Stores.—Turpentine continues to arrive but sparingly, so that the quantity received this year up to this time, is much smaller than usual. The market is firm at $2,50 per 280 lbs., at which sales of 1500 a 2000 bbls. Washington have been made for export. Spirits Turpentine continues very firm, with sales from the wharf and store at 32 cents, cash, and 34, 4 mos. The stock of Tar is very light, though there is but little inquiry. The receipts of common Rosin are not equal to the demand, but prices remain about the same; we notice sales of 300 bbls, fair No. 1 about $1,75 a $2 per bbl.

MARKET, PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Aug 14—brig David Duffel, Collett, N York, to G W Davis.

brig Bride, McLanahan, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

brig Delaware, Elliott, Havana, to G W Davis.

schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

schr Laura, Pigott, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

sloop Gleaner, Raban, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

15—schr L P Smith, Young, New York, to R W Brown.

16—schr Sarah Ann, Gore, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

17—schr Sagadahock, Heron, Charleston, to C D Ellis.

18—schr Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, Alexandria, D C, to E Dickinson.

CLEARED.

Aug 14—schr Hester, Walton, Philadelphia, by C D Ellis.

15—brig Pandora, Anderson, Cape Haytien, by Potter & Kidder.

schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, by G W Davis

schr American Eagle, Marden, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.

18—brig Electro, Packard, Boston, by Barry & Bryant

schr Wilmington, French, Baltimore, by Brown & DeRosset.

schr Lenity, Foster, New York, by C D Ellis.

schr Onslow, Vincent, Charleston, by John Gammell.

19—schr Sarah Jane, Leaviatt, Philadelphia, by J Mulock.

20—schr L P Smith, Young, N York, by R W Brown.

brig Charles, Moulton, Boston, by E Dickinson.

schr Enterprise, Stenson, Martinique, by C D Ellis.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams,		a	8
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7	a	7½
Western,	5	a	6½
Beeswax,	25	a	28
Butter,	14	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
Corn,	58	a	60
" Meal,	75	a	80
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	6½
Candles, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
Feathers,	30	a	33
Flour,—Canal,	6 00	a	6 50
Fayetteville,	5 50	a	6 00
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	70	a	75
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
Lime, Thomastown,	87½	a	90
Lumber—Steam mill,			
River, flooring boards,	9 00	a	9 50
wide, do.	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	4 00
Timber,	3 50	a	5 00
Molasses, W. I.	21	a	25
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
Nails,	4½	a	5
Naval Stores, Yellow, Turpt.	2 25	a	
Virgin dip,	2 15	a	
hard, half price.			
Tar,	1 25	a	
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 00	a	
" 2,	60	a	
" 3,	25	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	27
Oil, Sperm,		a	1 00
Peas, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	80	a	90
Cow,	75	a	80
Pork,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,		a	10 75
Fresh,		a	
Rice,	3 37½	a	0 —
rough, bush		a	
Salt, Turks Island, bushel	45	a	45½
Liverpool, sack, none		a	
Soap,	4	a	5
Shingles, country,	2 00	a	2 50
contract,		a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	23	a	25
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	23	a	25
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a	
dressed,	7		8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
Sugar, West India,	7½	a	8
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
Tallow,	7	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON:

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1	pr. ct. pfem
" " New York,	1	" "
" " Boston,	1	" "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25. Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 20.

NAVAL STORES.—Within the last few days the market for Naval Stores has improved. And we quote for last sales of Virgin $2 15, and Yellow dip Turpentine, $2 25 The article is brisk of sale, and little on the market. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Some few lots were sold on Wednesday, at 27c. TAR is in brisk demand at $1 25.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—All but one or two rafts on the market have been disposed of at quotations. The market is somewhat lively at present.

BACON—Stock light—25 hhds. Western Shoulders and Sides received, and held at 6 a 7c.

CORN—No arrivals.

MOLASSES—282 hhds. arrived—no sales as yet.

LIME—No arrivals.

In Groceries, the market is perfectly quiet.

WANTED.—A "smart," active, intelligent youth, between 13 and 15 years of age, is wanted at this office. None need apply unless he can come well recommended.

NOTICE.

As I have been informed of persons trespassing on the tract of land called the ROYAL OAK, lying on Lockwoods Folly river, known as the property of Capt. JOSEPH BURCH, deceased; and now the property of his heirs, notice is hereby given forwarning all persons from trespassing on said land under the penalty of the law.

The land is for sale; (200 acres;) persons wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber in Wilmington.

August 21, 1846 JAS. BURCH. 49-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!! In the town of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEing desirous to close his business in Wilmington, offers for sale, the House and Lot on Walnut Street, continued, now occupied by Mr. Jos. M. Tillet. The lot is 66 feet by 330 feet, corner lot, having on it a new one and a half story house, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out houses.

ALSO,

A House and Lot, situated on Red Cross Street, now occupied by the undersigned. The lot is 80 feet by 200 feet, the house contains 8 rooms; is nearly new, and is filled in with brick; there are all necessary out-houses on the lot Also, an enclosed lot adjoining and fronting Red Cross Street, 66 feet by 200 feet.

ALSO,

Two enclosed lots on Boundary and Third Streets, 55 feet by 250 feet;

ALSO,

One half lot on *Third Street* continued. Also, one quarter section of Land in the State of Illinois—said to be of excellent quality.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM WILSON.

August 21, 1846 49-tf

SALE OF CLOTHING AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber having disposed of part of his Stock, with the fixtures of the store, will sell the balance of his Sock of CLOTHING at Auction on the first of September, for cash.

ALSO.—At the same time will be sold his *Household & Kitchen Furniture*, a Milch Cow, &c., and a Negro Girl will be hired for the balance of the year.

He would urge those indebted to him to settle their accounts by that time, as further indulgence cannot be given.

CHAS. BARR.

Aug 14, 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT where I now live, situated on Boundary street between Dock and Orange streets. The lot is a spacious one, being 175 feet by 330 feet, having a comfortable dwelling with all necessary out-baildings thereon. Also, a well of excellent water.

Persons desirous of obtaining a lot in the most healthy and pleasant part of the Town, would do well to make early application to

R. W. PRICE.

Aug. 14, 1846. 48-tf.

Musical Instruction.

HAVING always received from the citizens of Wilmington a liberal share of their patronage, during the past five years, as a Teacher of Music in this town, I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks for the same, and as I have at present but three pupils should be happy to receive an increase of the number, and refer with pleasure, to those who have favored me with their patronage, as to my *competency* as a Teacher, either of vocal or instrumental music.

SARAH ANN COOKE.

August 14, 1846 48-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL STREET HOUSE.

88 Pearl St., New York.

THIS SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT erected for the especial accommodation of Merchants, in the very centre of the most populous business district of the city, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, who have been engaged during the last two months in making such additions and improvements as the former condition of the house seemed to demand. To those who have hitherto extended their patronage to this Hotel, it must be obvious that, in some particulars, the management was susceptible of improvement; and without entering into details, they will simply state that where such was necessary, neither expense nor labor has been spared.

The Dinner hour has been changed from 2 to 1 o'clock—a Dinner is also served at 3 o'clock in the Ladies Ordinary.

With the most careful attention to the comfort of visitors in every department of the house, the Proprietors hope to receive and respectfully solicit a liberal support.

N. B. A Coach will be found at the principal Steamboat Piers to convey passengers to and from the Hotel.

SAMUEL C. BISHOP,
WILLIAM F. LEONARD.

New York, July 31, 1846 46-1m

Coal Yard.

THE subscriber, having established a COAL YARD, in the rear of his Grocery Store, on Front street, respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of *Cumberland, Red and White Ash Coal*, broken and screened, for family use.

Orders left at the Store will be delivered by his own drays. D. W. WOOD.

July 31, 1846. 46-3t

Saddle, Harness & Trunk MANUFACTORY,

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Porter & Blakestee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for

CASH.

Having LONG EXPERIENCE in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render *full satisfaction* to those who may be disposed to patronize him.

It is his intention to keep no BOOKS but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles MUCH CHEAPER than they have heretofore been bought in this market.

☞Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

July 31, 1846 46-1y

SUGAR—5 hhds New Orleans Sugars, for sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

July 24, 1846

A CARD.

A DUE sense of propriety should deter an Editor from so meddling with matters which are to be under judicial investigation as to create prejudice.

Let the Law, not *excitement*, govern, is the *American* principle, and though last respected by an *English* Printer, will ever be sustained by every true BUTCHMAN.

August 21, 1846 49-4t*

CALL AT CHARLES MARCELLE'S.

IF you want to buy CHEAP GOODS—his entire stock is now offered for sale at New York cost. He is induced to sell at cost to close his present stock, which comprises a large assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

consisting in part of a great variety of English and French Prints, French and English Muslins of all colors, a large stock of Hosiery, silk and cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs; cotton Jeans, Gambroons, Kentucky Jeans, French and English Cassimeres for pants, fine Linen for shirts and linings. Also, a fine assortment of ladies Bonnets of the latest style and fashion; also, a variety of Fur and Straw Hats. Together with a variety of articles in the same line, all of which he invites the public to call and examine, as he feels satisfied that he can sell better bargains than can be had at any other Store in Wilmington.

August 7th, 1846.

Corn, Staves, and Mullets, Afloat.

700 BUSHELS prime white Corn,
4 bbls Mullets; 300 Ash barrel Staves, for sale by WM COOKE.

August 7, 1846

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Brown & DeRosset, vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company. } Original attachment:—Potter & Kidder, and Henry Nutt, summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Courthouse in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee $5 32½.] 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Jesse Mulock vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company. } Original attachment:—Potter & Kidder, H. Nutt, John Hall and Wm. C. Lord, summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 32½.] 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Wm. B. Giles & Co., vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company. } Original attachment:—Wm. C. Lord, summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Courthouse in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Aug 7, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 32½.] 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

John MacRae, vs. Jonathan M. Taylor. } Original attachment:—summoned as garnishees the following persons, viz: Bishop & Jones, Wm. Cooke, Thomas H. Field, Benjamin Hallett, & Wm. E. Cornell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 46-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
June Term, A. D., 1846.

Robert G Rankin, vs. Croton Mutual Insurance Company } Original attachment: summoned as Garnishees, Henry Nutt, Wm C. Lord, Jesse Mulock, and John Hall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
July 31, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 46-6t

SU[illegible]

15 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR, just received and for sale by

July 31] BARRY & BRYANT.

MUSIC.

WANTED.—A Lady competent to teach MUSIC will meet with liberal encouragement in the town of Wilmington. 47-3t

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's

OLD STAND,

where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.

Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-6m

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.

Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35 tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Baronches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

M13. [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths', just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.

For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 29, 1846

Notice.

I SHALL leave for the North some time in July, and will be absent until October; all who owe me will please call and settle by the 10th, otherwise I shall call upon them through an attorney or constable, and no mistake. Those to whom I am indebted will of course hand in their bills. GEO. W. DAVIS,

July 3, 1846. London's Wharf.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pistules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and, by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygeian influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jas. McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH M'INTYRE.
240 Delancy street, New York.

MOBILE, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845.

MESSRS. SANDS:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following fact, which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill.—As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents, in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much relieved. I laughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and, gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign nor appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-street.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

April 17, 31.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter,
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
25 brls Whiskey	40 M Segars, assorted.
20 do Rum	SADDLERY
20 do Brandy	Smoked Beef & Tongues
10 do Gin	Oils and Paints
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	Fine Liquors
10 casks Cheese	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rhinehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

To the Friends of Humanity.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

IS the title of a monthly sheet, proposed to be issued in Wilmington, N. C., at one dollar a year, payable on receipt of the first number.

Intemperance, the great enemy to prosperity and happiness, is exerting a wide influence throughout the country. It is a *growing* evil, and is daily destroying the *lives*, to say nothing of the *comforts*, of thousands of the human family, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and are still being made, towards its suppression. One principal reason why this great evil is still permitted to exist to an alarming extent, is, that the exertions of the friends of the Temperance cause have been confined principally to cities and towns, while villages and the country at large, are almost entirely neglected. A cheap temperance newspaper could not, it is presumed, fail of success, in the way of patronage; and if extensively circulated, would doubtless prove a barrier, in no small degree, to the progress of inebriation—thus carrying out successfully, the praiseworthy intentions of the friends of Temperance, which could not be accomplished in any other way. This publication, besides proving

A Foe to the Grogseller,

and the disgraceful habits of drunkenness, will, at the same time, afford a variety of other matter, of a distinct nature.

In North Carolina no paper of this description has ever made its appearance, (although proposals have recently been issued for the purpose,) owing, no doubt, to the fact that the influence necessary to promote the success of a work of this kind, has been omitted. An anxious appeal is made to the friends of the cause generally, to use their utmost endeavors to give encouragement to this publication. The first number of the *Philanthropist* will make its appearance as soon as 600 subscribers can be obtained, which can be done if every influential person would feel a sufficient interest in the cause of Temperance, to exert himself.—The *Philanthropist* will be printed on a medium sheet, in newspaper form, so as to afford a *privilege* to advertisers.

Persons disposed to patronize this work, are requested to forward their names to Wilmington, by mail or otherwise, by the first of August next, addressed to the

EDITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

Editors of papers throughout the State will please give the above a few insertions, with some remarks of their own by way of recommendation

June 5, 846

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Burr & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hathaway & Son's store.

A17] WM COOKE.

Selling off AT COST.

OWING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I offer rare inducements to those in want of CLOTHING.

My stock is large, and embraces every article that is usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which I offer at New York cost and charges, for *CASH*. H. S. KELLY,

May 22, 1846] Market street.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supplythier tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

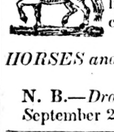
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables



are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2–12m

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by

F13 22 WM. SHAW.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.

Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Summer Goods.

RECEIVED per schooners Alaric and A F Thorn, and will be sold low for CASH,

7 dozen Plaited Bosom Shirts,
2 " Striped do do
2 " Summer Cravats,
2½ " Black and Fancy Ties,
3½ " do do Knots,
2 " French Silk Suspenders,
3 " Cotton under Shirts,
2 " White Linen Thread Gloves,
1 " colored do do do
4 " White ½ Hose,
2 " Colored ½ do
3 " Black Italian Cravats,
1 " English do

M29] CHARLES BARR.

FOR SALE—10 bbls very superior Old Rye Whiskey, just received from Baltimore. For sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

OCEAN Family Mess Shad, at retail or by the barrel. For sale by WM COOKE.

ALL persons indebted to me are urgently requested to come forward and adjust their accounts without further notice. All to whom I am indepted are requested to hand in their claims by the 15th July, at which time I expect to leave for the North.

V. R. PEIRSON will attend to the business during my absence. Every thing done by him will be considered as done myself. The balance of the stock of goods will be so'd at cost.

July 3, 1846] H. S. KELLY.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS Black Eye Pease,
50 do Rice Douse.

May 22] by BARRY & BRYANT.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods*; Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of styles, elegance or workmanship. He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from $1 25 to $10 00.
Pants " 75 to 5 00.
Vests " 75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality.*

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen bosomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

ALSO, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20f eet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by

J9 .] Wm. COOKE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

Spring Term, A. D., 1846.

Catharine A. Stanly. vs. John W. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*

May 1, 1846 33-3m

Chronicle copy 3 months.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I always have a large dry and comfortable lot, with good feeds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. –[6-tf.

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by

M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

CORN AND MEAL in store. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. by

June 19 WM COOKE

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money*, they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. v31-12m

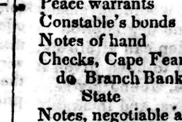
NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Samuel A Boyd & Co., are forewarned not to settle their accounts with Mr. Thomas J. Bell, as he has been discharged from their employment.

CHAS. BARR, Agent.

June 26, 1846

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.



THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro' the summer.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dry Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

51-12m

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Philopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especialy "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

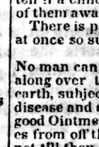
Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

NOTICE.



NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot of *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saying from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office. WM. SHAW.

ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

25 HHDS. Bacon Sides;
6 " prime New Orleans Sugar;
150 sacks Salt;
10 hhds Molasses;
30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

M1 HALL & ARMSTRONG